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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/629,904	07/31/2000	Douglas B. Quine	F-179	5048

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PITNEY BOWES INC.
35 WATERVIEW DRIVE
P.O. BOX 3000
MSC 26-22
SHELTON, CT 06484-8000

EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

8

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/629,904

Applicant(s)

QUINE, DOUGLAS B.

Examiner

Djenane M Bayard

Art Unit

2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 7/31/2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2,3,5,6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,438,583 to McDowell et al.

a. In regard to claim 35, McDowell et discloses a method for transmitting data comprising the steps of receiving electronic data at an intermediate location, the electronic data including non-preferred recipient e-mail address data (See col.1, lines 51-53); storing the electronic data a the intermediate location (See col. 14, lines 54-55); receiving preferred recipient address data at the intermediate location; comparing the preferred recipient address data to the stored electronic data (See col. 8, lines 7-10 and lines 35-37); notifying a

preferred recipient address, that corresponds to the preferred recipient address data, that there is stored electronic data that matches the preferred recipient address (See col. 8, lines 40-50).

b. In regard to claim 36, McDowell et al discloses a method comprising the steps of transmitting electronic data that matches preferred recipient address data to the preferred recipient address (See col. 8, lines 41-43).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 17-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No 6,438,583 to McDowell et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,805,810 to Maxwell.

a. In regard to claim 17, McDowell discloses a method for transmitting an e-mail message comprising the steps of: receiving the e-mail message at an intermediate address, the e-mail message including non-preferred e-mail address data (See col. 1, lines 51-53); parsing the non-preferred e-mail address

data from the e-mail message at the intermediate address and determining if there is preferred e-mail address data associated with the non-preferred e-mail address data (See col. 8, lines 7-11); However, McDowell et al failed to disclose storing at a location associated with intermediate address, the non-preferred e-mail address data when it is determined that there is no preferred e-mail address data associated with the non-preferred e-mail address data.

Maxwell teaches storing at a location the non-preferred e-mail address data when it is determined that there is no preferred e-mail address data associated with the non-preferred e-mail address data. (See col. 1, lines 38-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate storing at a location associated with intermediate address, the non-preferred e-mail address data when it is determined that there is no preferred e-mail address data associated with the non-preferred e-mail address data as taught by Maxwell into claimed invention of McDowell et al because the intermediate server will be able to complete the delivery of the e-mail message to the recipient when the recipient connects to the network (See col. 1, lines 41-43).

b. In regard to claim 18, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the step of transmitting the e-mail message to the preferred e-mail address when

preferred e-mail address data is associated with the non-preferred e-mail address data (See col. 8, lines 7-11).

c. In regard to claim 19, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the method further comprising the step of sending a return e-mail message to a sender address from the intermediate address indicating that the e-mail message has been sent to the preferred e-mail address (See col. 14, lines 40-43).

d. In regard to claim 20, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the step of sending a return e-mail message to a sender address from the intermediate address indicating that the e-mail message was not forwarded to the preferred e-mail address (See col. 14, lines 40-43)

e. In regard to claim 21, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell discloses a method further comprising indicating to the sender that the intermediate address will withdraw the e-mail message upon receiving a request from the sender address (See col. 12, lines 55-58).

f. In regard to claim 22, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the step of transmitting an e-mail message to the preferred e-mail address indicating that a user at a sender e-mail address is attempting to transmit an e-mail message to the non-preferred e-mail address (See col. 8, lines 41-43).

g. In regard to claim 23, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. However, McDowell failed to disclose the storing step further comprising the step of storing the non-preferred e-mail address data until a recipient registers the preferred e-mail address data.

Maxwell discloses the storing step further comprising the step of storing the non-preferred e-mail address data until a recipient registers the preferred e-mail address data (See col1, lines 38-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the step of storing the non-preferred e-mail address data until a recipient registers the preferred e-mail address data as taught by Maxwell into claimed invention of McDowell et al because the intermediate server will be able to complete the delivery of the e-mail message to the recipient when the recipient connects to the network (See col. 1, lines 41-43).

h. In regard to claim 24, McDowell et al discloses a method for transmitting an e-mail message that has been sent from a sender address to a previously-known recipient e-mail address and rejected at the previously-known recipient e-mail address, the method comprising the steps of: receiving the rejected e-mail message at an intermediate address (See col. 8, lines 33); determining a preferred recipient e-mail address from the rejected e-mail message (See col. 8, lines 7-11). However, McDowell et al failed to disclose storing at a location associated with the intermediate address, the previously-known recipient e-mail address when it is determined that there is no preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the previously-known recipient e-mail address.

Maxwell discloses storing the e-mail message when the recipient is reachable. (See col. 1, lines 38-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate storing at a location associated with intermediate address, the previously-known recipient e-mail address when it is determined that there is no preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the previously-known recipient e-mail address as taught by Maxwell into claimed invention of Nielsen because the intermediate server will be able to complete the delivery of the e-mail message to the recipient when the recipient connects to the network (See col. 1, lines 41-43).

i. In claim 25, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the step of transmitting the e-mail message to the preferred recipient e-mail address when a preferred recipient e-mail address is associated with the previously-known recipient e-mail address (See col. 8, lines 7-11).

g. In regard to claim 26, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the method further comprising the step of sending a return e-mail message to a sender address from the intermediate address indicating that the e-mail message has been sent to the preferred recipient e-mail address (See col. 12, lines 14-17).

k. In regard to claim 27, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the step of sending a return e-mail message to a sender address from the intermediate address indicating that the e-mail message was not forwarded to the preferred e-mail address (See col. 14, lines 40-43)

l. In regard to claim 28, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell discloses a method further comprising indicating to the sender that the intermediate address

will withdraw the e-mail message upon receiving a request from the sender address (See col. 12, lines 55-58).

m. In regard to claim 29, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses the step of transmitting an e-mail message to the preferred e-mail address indicating that a user at a sender e-mail address is attempting to transmit an e-mail message to the non-preferred e-mail address (See col. 8, lines 41-43).

n. In regard to claim 30, McDowell et al in view of Maxwell discloses the claimed invention as described above. However, McDowell failed to disclose the storing step further comprising the step of storing the non-preferred e-mail address data until a recipient registers the preferred e-mail address data.

Maxwell discloses the storing step further comprising the step of storing the non-preferred e-mail address data until a recipient registers the preferred e-mail address data (See col1, lines 38-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the step of storing the non-preferred e-mail address data until a recipient registers the preferred e-mail address data as taught by Maxwell into claimed invention of McDowell et al because the intermediate server will be able to complete the delivery of the e-mail message to the recipient when the recipient connects to the network (See col. 1, lines 41-43).

o. In regard to claim 31, McDowell discloses a method for transmitting an e-mail message that was sent from a sender address to a previously-known recipient e-mail address that is associated with a first service provider, and rejected at the previously-known recipient e-mail address (See col. 1, lines 50-53) the method comprising the steps of: receiving the rejected e-mail message at a second address; determining whether there is a preferred recipient e-mail address, that is associated with a second service provider, from the rejected e-mail message (See col. 8, lines 7-11). However, McDowell et al failed to disclose storing at a location associated with the intermediate address, the previously-known recipient e-mail address when it is determined that there is no preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the previously-known e-mail address.

Maxwell discloses storing the e-mail message when the recipient is reachable. (See col. 1, lines 38-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate storing at a location associated with intermediate address, the previously-known recipient e-mail address when it is determined that there is no preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the previously-known recipient e-mail address as taught by Maxwell into claimed invention of McDowell et al because the intermediate server will be able to complete the delivery of the e-mail message to the recipient when the recipient connects to the network (See col. 1, lines 41-43).

p. In regard to claim, 32, McDowell et al discloses a method for transmitting an e-mail message that has been sent from a sender address to a second address, the e-mail message including a non-preferred e-mail address associated with a first preferred e-mail address associated with a first service provider (See col. 1, lines 50-53), the method comprising the steps of: receiving the e-mail message at the second address; parsing the e-mail message to obtain the non-preferred e-mail address from the e-mail message; determining whether there is a preferred e-mail address, that is associated with a second service provider, from the non-preferred e-mail address (See col. 8, lines 7-11). However, McDowell et al failed to disclose storing at a location associated with the intermediate address, the non-preferred recipient e-mail address when it is determined that there is no preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the non-preferred e-mail address.

Maxwell discloses storing the e-mail message when the recipient is reachable. (See col. 1, lines 38-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate storing at a location associated with intermediate address, the non-preferred recipient e-mail address when it is determined that there is no preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the previously-known recipient e-mail address as taught by Maxwell into claimed invention of McDowell et al because the intermediate server will be able to

complete the delivery of the e-mail message to the recipient when the recipient connects to the network (See col. 1, lines 41-43).

6. Claims 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No 6,438,583 to McDowell et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,405,243 to Nielsen.

a. In regard to claim 33, McDowell et al discloses a method for transmitting an e-mail message comprising the steps of sending a first e-mail message from a sender address to a second address, the first e-mail message including a non-preferred recipient e-mail address. Furthermore, McDowell et al discloses receiving, at the sender address, a second e-mail from the second address. However, McDowell failed to disclose that the second e-mail indicate that the non-preferred recipient e-mail address is not preferred and there is not a preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the non-preferred e-mail address.

Nielsen discloses disclose that the second e-mail indicate that the non-preferred recipient e-mail address is not preferred and there is not a preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the non-preferred e-mail address. (See col. 4, lines 42-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate sending the second e-mail to indicate that

the non-preferred recipient e-mail address is not preferred and there is not a preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the non-preferred e-mail address as taught by Nielsen into the claimed invention of McDowell et al in order to update the sender about whether or not the second address has an updated e-mail address for the recipient. (See col. 6, lines 41-42).

b. In regard to claim 34, McDowell et al disclose a method for transmitting an e-mail message comprising the steps of sending a first e-mail message from a sender address to a non-preferred recipient e-mail address; and receiving, at the sender address, a second e-mail message from a second address. However, McDowell et al failed to disclose that the second e-mail message from a second address indicates that the non-preferred recipient e-mail address is not preferred and there is not a preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the non-preferred e-mail address.

Nielsen discloses disclose that the second e-mail message from a second address indicates that the non-preferred recipient e-mail address is not preferred and there is not a preferred recipient e-mail address associated with the non-preferred e-mail address (See col. 4, lines 42-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate sending the second e-mail form the second address to indicate that the non-preferred recipient e-mail address is not preferred and there is not a preferred recipient e-mail address associated

with the non-preferred e-mail address as taught by Nielsen into the claimed invention of McDowell et al in order to update the sender about whether or not the second address has an updated e-mail address for the recipient. (See col. 6, lines 41-42).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M Bayard whose telephone number is (703) 305-6606. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM-4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (703) 305-4003. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3718 for regular communications and (703) 305-3718 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Djenane Bayard

September 8, 2003


RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER